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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

SUBJECT

Current Efforts to Foster Discontent in
Bulgarian MacedoniaPLACE ACQUIRED
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REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

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DATE DISTR. 14 June 54

NO. OF PAGES 2

NO. OF ENCLs.

SUPP. TO
REPORT NO.

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As in the 1860's, employment of Bulgarian refugees and exiles to Yugoslavia (and even elsewhere) willing to subserve this end is still being effected. What is envisioned is enlistment of the influence and help of Bulgarians, not associated with the prewar and wartime Bulgarian governments, to effect, at the propitious time, an extension of the "Yugoslav federation to include Bulgaria and thus make a powerful Slavic country of 25 million". In the recruitment effort emphasis seems to be on Bulgarian communists in disagreement with the now ruling Morrow clique.

2. The basic aim of Yugoslav foreign policy since 1944 has been the extension of Yugoslav (Belgrade) authority over Bulgaria as a whole or of Bulgarian regions (Pirin) by means of incorporation into the existing Yugoslav state structure which the Yugoslav government claims to be federative. The first negotiations were initiated in Nov 44 and were pursued through various stages of intensity until the end of 1947 when the Soviet Union, suspicious of the Yugoslav leaders, openly opposed the idea. Basic and perhaps insurmountable difficulty in the Bulgarian-Yugoslav negotiations, while they were in progress, was the question whether Bulgaria should join the Yugoslav federation as the seventh member (Yugoslavia is said to consist of six component national units) or as a full-fledged partner of the Yugoslav unit on a two-unit basis, the government to be located at Belgrade.
3. The idea is not new but recurrent in various forms. In the 1860's Serbia

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envisioned itself as the Piedmont of the Balkan Slavs and plans were pushed by Belgrade (with the help of some Bulgarian revolutionaries) to effect the liberation of Bulgaria by Serbian arms and join the two lands under the Serbian dynasty. The variants and policies to this end have been numerous.

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